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. . . Dr. John R. Mott, Secretary of The International Young Men's Christian Association, speaking at the opening session of the Congress on Purposes and Methods of Inter-church Federation at Pittsburgh, October 1, declared that "a religion that cannot handle the world situation cannot conquer any of our cities." Referring to the Russian situation, he said:

Expression by our people of impatience and quick criticism is an injustice to Russia. I remember a remark of a native when I visited that country just recently. He said, "You may not understand Russia, but you must believe in Russia." The last thing for us to do is to be uncharitable to a country facing, as Russia does, a situation that would demoralize any nation. I have no heart to criticise Russia. This is the time of times for us to be friends of Russia.

In the same meeting, Dr. James Mason North, president of the Federal Council of Churches, made a similar statement in regard to Mexico. He said in part:

Every national agitation lifts the tide of democracy higher. Educate Mexico, and Mexico will become another United States of America. A half dozen republics of Central America are feeling, not for one another's throats, but for one another's hearts, under the lure of a possible United States of Central America. Wipe the steel helmet out of Europe, and cage, or, better, kill, the imperial eagles, and the federation of great peoples may swiftly come. Around the world a century ago the dominating word was autocracy and the method was absolutism. Today the word is democracy, and the method is federation.

. . . The Russian peace program, drawn up by the central executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, comprises fifteen articles, affecting every large nation in the world. The proposals are as follows:

1. Evacuation by the Germans of Russia, and autonomy for Poland, Lithuania, and the Lettish provinces.
2. Autonomy of Turkish Armenia.
3. Alsace-Lorraine to settle its own fate by plebiscite, under the charge of civil authorities, with all troops of both belligerents entirely withdrawn.
4. Restoration to Belgium of her former frontiers, and compensation for losses from an international fund.
5. Restoration of Serbia and Montenegro, with similar compensation, Serbia to have access to the Adriatic. Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be autonomous.
6. Disputed Balkan districts to receive provisional autonomy, followed by a plebiscite.
7. Roumania to have her old frontiers on condition that she grant autonomy to Dobrudja and equal rights to the Jews.
8. Autonomy for the Italian provinces of Austria, to be followed by a plebiscite.
9. Restitution of all colonies to Germany.
10. Re-establishment of Greece and Persia.
11. Neutralization of all straits leading to inner seas and also the Suez and Panama canals. Freedom of navigation for all merchant ships. Abolition of the right to torpedo merchant ships in wartime.
12. All belligerents to renounce war contributions or indemnities in any form, but the money spent on the maintenance of prisoners and all contributions levied during the war to be returned.
13. Commercial treaties not to be based on the peace treaty; each country to act independently with respect to its commercial policy, but all to engage to renounce an economic blockade after the war.
14. The conditions of peace should be settled by a peace congress consisting of delegates elected by the people and confirmed by Parliament. Diplomats must engage not to conclude secret treaties, which hereby are declared contrary to the rights of the people and consequently void.
15. Gradual disarmament by land and sea and the establishment of a non-military system.

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

New England Department

On October 15, Director Tryon began a fortnight's visiting and lecturing tour among the principal towns of Maine and New Hampshire, on the line of the White Mountains Division of the Maine Central and the Grand Trunk Railroads, going north by one route and returning to Portland by the other. His itinerary included the Conways, Lancaster, Colebrook, Errol, Berlin, and Gorham, New Hampshire; Cornish, Fryeburg, Bethel, and South Paris, Maine. On October 7 he supplied the pulpit at Bethany Church, South Portland, where he spoke on "New Proposals for the Peace of the World." His lectures on "The Friendship of the English-speaking Peoples" were warmly welcomed in Canada on occasion of his recent visit there.

Central West Department

The Director's attention has been mainly taken up of late with local affairs. Prominent members in this Department, principally from the Chicago Peace Society, are taking generous part in the many organizations and movements connected with the successful prosecution of the war. Various local organizations which have been masquerading as peace societies, or, through a misunderstanding of the needs and aims of international organization, have engaged in endeavors obstructive to the Government, have practically all been rooted out, or have voluntarily ceased to function. Legitimate peace societies in this Department are bending every effort towards keeping their organizations intact and effective in their persistent effort to stimulate and inform logical and straightforward thinking on the subject of eventual world peace. Their policies are in every case harmonious with the principles of enduring peace through justice between nations, as expressed by President Wilson.

Pacific Coast Department

The Director, since his last report, has visited the Western Yearly Meeting of Friends at Plainfield, Indiana, where he gave the annual peace address on the subject, "After the War, What?" He also gave several class lectures on peace literature and methods of peace work. He delivered the annual peace address at the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends in Richmond, later, taking as his subject, "Friends and War." Here, also, he was privileged to conduct a class of students in peace methods and propaganda. New Westfield, Ohio; Spiceland and Dunreith, Indiana, and Earlham College were his next stopping places, at each of which he delivered lectures, choosing in the last mentioned the subject, "Our Relations with the Orient." At the Inter-church Federation Congress, held in Pittsburgh, October 1 to 4, the Director had the honor of representing the Peace Association of Friends in America, and in this capacity delivered a brief address before the Congress on "Christianizing Our Diplomacy and Our International Relations with China and Japan." While in Pennsylvania he was able to visit the Friends' Select School in Philadelphia, and also Haverford College. He addressed classes in both instances, and was favored with the opportunity of consulting with leading Friends there con-

cerning the work of that religious body in wartime. Later the Director spent three interesting days at the headquarters of the American Peace Society in Washington, D. C., in study of present national activities of the Society and in consultation with a number of the active heads of the organization.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

The League announces its annual essay contest, in which two sets of prizes, known as the Seabury Prizes, are offered for the best essays on the following subjects: 1. The teaching of Democracy as a Factor in a League of Nations. 2. How Should the World Be Organized so as Prevent Wars in the Future? The first subject is designed for seniors in normal schools; the second for seniors in secondary schools. In each set, three prizes are offered for the three best essays, of seventy-five, fifty, and twenty-five dollars, respectively. The essays must not be over 5,000 words in length; must be written—preferably typewritten—on one side of pages eight by ten inches, with at least a one and one-fourth inch margin. The writer's name must not appear on the manuscript, but must be enclosed with it. Manuscripts should be addressed to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary, American School Peace League, 405 Marlboro street, Boston, U. S. A. The competition closes March 1, 1918. Prizes will be awarded at the annual meeting of the League, in July, 1918.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

Massachusetts Branch

At the recent meeting of this Branch plans were formulated for the winter. Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews will act as chairman of the conference committee in place of Mrs. George Nasmyth, and as speakers of international importance are available in this locality, they will be called upon for the public meetings.

The headquarters, 421 Boylston street, Boston, will continue open as usual. The War Relief Reading circles, of which Mrs. Walter E. Dewey is chairman, will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays, and new workers will be welcomed. They may bring their own work or work will be supplied to them, and while they work selections from the best writers of the day on current international problems will be read aloud.

Mrs. A. H. Dakin, chairman of the second congressional district, is actively promoting these reading circles in the western part of the State. This work is quite in line with the work of the public libraries, which are trying to interest the public in the broad international questions of the hour.

Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes and Mrs. Richard H. Gorham represent the organization on the Massachusetts Woman's Committee of National Defense; Mrs. Gorham, as chairman of the civilian relief committee, represents the society on the Boston public safety committee, on Miss Mary E. Barr's committee on food conservation, and Major O'Keefe's coordination committee.

NEDERLANDSCHE ANTI-OORLOG RAAD

In the course of a national peace meeting called by the Netherlands Anti-war Society, July 31, 1917, at The Hague, the following appeal was unanimously adopted:

Whereas the increasing consciousness of both belligerent parties, that a League of Nations with organized international law shall replace the existing international anarchy and its recurrence to armed force, justifies the hope that the creation of a League of Nations will be set forth as one of the chief aims of the coming peace;

Whereas, on the one side, the English Prime Minister does no longer declare that peace cannot be concluded without a military victory, but foresees a possibility of peace in the democratization of Germany, and that, on the other side, the peace resolution adopted in the German Reichstag is an important step, undertaken in this direction, and

Whereas, therefore, the carrying out of the resolution of the Reichstag majority and an unequivocal statement of the Imperial Chancellor repudiating any intention violently to annex foreign territory, and making clear his willingness to the restoration of Belgium, might lead to a beginning of negotiations and at the same time to the prevention of an economic war after the war

The Nederlandsche Anti-Oorlog Raad appeals emphatically to the belligerent governments, and urges them to try—upon having achieved an understanding on these fundamental questions—to solve the other problems and questions of nationalities by mutual understanding, taking into account the wishes and interests of the populations concerned.

AMERICAN FRIENDS' SERVICE COMMITTEE

Twenty-four young men have recently been accepted by the reconstruction unit for training in France in the permanent training camp established by the unit. Those not called under the terms of the selective-service law will be sent over as rapidly as passports are secured for them. For a training-camp for the unit, J. Henry Scattergood, its foreign representative, has secured one of the abanished factories closed by the government during the war, situated at Ornans, Doubs, which is near Dole, where the English Friends have a similar building. Mill machinery has already been sent over to be set up immediately. This will be used in the manufacture of portable houses. The camp will be in charge of Ralston Thomas, who formerly trained the men at Haverford. If this work is recognized by the War Department as non-combatant service, the men called in the first draft will be enabled to join their fellows at Ornans. Contributions by Friends for the unit already amount to about \$25,000. Remittances are payable to W. C. Woodward, General Secretary, Second National Bank Building, Richmond, Indiana.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

The Fellowship has recently issued a small pamphlet entitled "Pioneers of Good Will," containing selections from the statements of English conscientious objectors before military tribunals and from their letters. The final selection is from a speech by one Captain Gwynn, delivered in Parliament in opposition to the disenfranchisement of conscientious objectors, in which occur the following sentences:

I am not at all sure that these people, whom we propose to reject as the outcast of the State, may not be the best people to help in the fight to make an end of war. There is one thing that nobody can deny them—I am speaking now, as the noble Lord spoke, of the real conscientious objector; let us put the other people aside—and that is courage, the most difficult form of courage in the world, the courage of the individual against the crowd. That is the courage which, above all other, makes for peace.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

In addition to a description of the League's efforts to push the Second Liberty Loan, *The League Bulletin* for October makes public the following announcement:

At a meeting of the Committee on Management, held recently in President Taft's study at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, Mr. Taft gave his views in regard to a special mission for the League to Enforce Peace. From this time on, he said, Germany probably will be putting out peace feelers—specious lures to a false peace. The League can render a genuine national service, he declared, by opposing all such moves until German autocracy has been defeated and the basis of a permanent peace established. Mr. Taft already has started to carry out his part in such a campaign, as evidenced by his vigorous speech in Montreal.

The Committee on Management endorsed the action of Mr. Taft in committing the League to cooperation with the Treasury Department in the promotion of the Second Liberty Loan.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, N. J., former United States Minister to Holland, was elected to membership in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL

In the latest issue of its leaflet, *Forward*, the League announces that its Committee on International Relations has been considering the arrangement of a series of public lectures on the many vital problems connected with the peace settlement. A letter addressed to Mr. Norman Angell on this subject by the League elicited the following response:

The position seems to me distressingly simple. We are approaching the settlement of the most difficult political problems that mankind has ever been summoned to pass upon. We are not prepared for it; we don't know the subject; we can only succeed and be sure that our men have not died in vain by trying new ideas; we are prejudiced against new ideas; we don't know which are right and wrong, and we can only find out by much and continuous discussion. If we are to succeed in the war and make it worth while, we must carry on that discussion before we come to the peace. It is not wisdom which causes us to shirk that discussion, but—a fear that we may find ourselves talking with unpopular folk; or it is the natural intolerance which prompts us to find any excuse to justify a refusal to listen to people who have the insufferable impudence to disagree with us.

It is not a question of pacifism at all. When the country is victorious, will its public opinion support the right or the wrong policy, or men? If it is to support the right, it must study the thing beforehand.

Make it clear that you are going, not to oppose the war, but to prepare for the settlement. On these conditions I should be delighted to lecture for you.

JOINING THE ISSUE

The New York *Evening Post* publishes the following letter, under the caption "An Officer and a Gentleman":

SIR: Like all newspaper men, you are a natural born liar, precisely like the Boston *Journal* reporter at this camp.

Referring to your abusive editorial of Thursday, September 27, I will say, for your information, that I was incorrectly quoted; the man who reported the affair did so without any authority whatsoever.

My real words were, and are, "We've got to teach these men to be mean; they must look mean, act mean, because they are going against a dirty enemy, an enemy that recognizes no sportsmanship, but who uses every means in his power to kill; in order to combat that spirit, we've got to make our men just a little bit more proficient in the art of killing than they are; we've got to put the spirit of kill in our men, and so put the fear of Christ in the Germans."

I say these things every day to these officers, and, God

willing, I shall continue, the *Evening Post* to the contrary notwithstanding.

REGINALD BARLOW,
Major, 302d Infantry.

Camp Devens, Mass., September 28.

Something like a rejoinder to the above advocacy of *Schrecklichkeit* is to be found in a recent editorial appearing in the *Christian Science Monitor*. A few sentences from this editorial run as follows:

The vast citizen army recruited in the United Kingdom during the years of the war has been built on lines very similar to those on which the United States is building its army today. They are both armies, that is to say, formed from men who have been enlisted for a great moral battle waged in the name of liberty and of righteousness. The men in the ranks are not men who have enlisted in any spirit of adventure or dare-deviltry. They are, for the most part, men who not only have no desire to fight, but who loathe the very idea of conflict. They are, for the most part, young men—men for whom *la joie de vivre* is, for the moment, the most real thing in all the world. They are men with hopes, ideals, dreams, if you like, who are looking for the realization of them not in the carnage of the battlefield—that is the horror of the situation—but in their service to humanity.

It is this spirit that makes the great fighter, and which has made the great fighter throughout the ages. It is the embodiment of the "Ironsides" softened with the saving grace of humor. Your dirty fighter, your "Pandour," or your mulatto, have always been brigands at heart, savage as a tiger in success, but with no morals to steady them in an emergency. . . . There is no need for a man to swear and drink, and be a dirty fighter to prove that he is a good soldier. . . . Can any one imagine George Washington, even in the midst of the slaughter of Braddock's column, yielding to the manners of "Blueskin" Trenk? And George Washington is not a bad model for an American or any other fighting man. On the whole, then, the recommendation to the United States soldier to become "dirty" fighters may safely be ignored. Who does any one suppose is the "Happy Warrior" whom every man in arms should wish to be, Baron Trenk or George Washington?

"Think out new ways; think out new methods; think out even new ways of dealing with old problems. Don't always be thinking of getting back to where you were before the war. Get a really new world."

—DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, in a recent speech.

A paragrapher compares the recent and still persisting feelers for peace thrown out by the Central Powers to the action of the farmer who put his hand in a mule's mouth to see how many teeth the animal had. On that occasion the mule quite naturally closed his mouth to see how many fingers the farmer had on his hand.

The following is the frank though emphatic view of justice in wartime entertained by a young lad of Hartford, Conn., who writes home from the American Ambulance in Paris. He is Longshaw K. Porritt by name. The extract quoted appeared in the *Hartford Courant*:

I'm glad you're three thousand five hundred miles from Boche land, for I think it will be carried more and more back of the lines. I'm for reprisals if they continue this much longer. We can make some of those German cities so damn hot that they'll have to get out. It is only our forbearance that has prevented us so far. We've more machines, more aviators, and more explosives than Germany—and I'm going to be for using that pretty quick. Sometimes I feel rather depressed; sometimes it seems that the only way we can cure that bunch is to kill them. You have to regard them like a dog that's gone mad. They were an awfully nice dog before they got that way, but now they are not safe to have around.

It's a hell of an age we are living in.